

AGR

Which testimony I the less scruple to allege, because it agrees very well with what has been affirmed to me by a physician at Moscow.
Boyle's History of Colours.

8. To suit with; to be accommodated to.
Thou feedest thine own people with angels food, and didst send them from heaven bread agreeing to every taste. *Wisdom.*
His principles could not be made to agree with that constitution and order, which God had settled in the world; and, therefore, must needs clash with common sense and experience. *Locke.*

9. To cause no disturbance in the body.
I have often thought, that our prescribing asses milk in such small quantities, is injudicious; for, undoubtedly, with such as it agrees with, it would perform much greater and quicker effects, in greater quantities. *Arbutnot on Coins.*

10. To agree. *v. a.*
1. To put an end to a variance.
He saw from far, or seemed for to see,
Some troublous uproar, or contentious fray,
Whereto he drew in haste it to agree. *Fairy Queen, b. ii.*

2. To make friends; to reconcile.
The mighty rivals, whose destructive rage
Did the whole world in civil arms engage,
Are now agreed. *Rescommon.*

AGREABLE. *adj.* [agreeable, Fr.]
1. Suitable to; consistent with. It has the particle *to*, or *with*.
What you do, is not at all agreeable either with to good a christian, or to reasonable and to great a person. *Temple.*
That which is agreeable to the nature of one thing, is many times contrary to the nature of another. *L'Estrange.*
As the practice of all piety and virtue is agreeable to our reason, so is it likewise the interest both of private persons and of public societies. *Tillotson.*
Agreeable hereto, perhaps it might not be amiss, to make children, as soon as they are capable of it, often to tell a story. *Locke on Education.*

2. Pleasing; that is suitable to the inclination, faculties, or temper. It is used in this sense both of persons and things.
And while the face of outward things we find
Pleasing and fair, agreeable and sweet,
These things transport. *Sir J. Davies.*
I recollect in my mind the discourses which have passed between us, and call to mind a thousand agreeable remarks, which he has made on these occasions. *Addison, Spectator, N° 241.*

3. It has also the particle *to*.
The delight which men have in popularity, fame, submission, and subjection of other men's minds, seemeth to be a thing, in itself, without contemplation of consequence, agreeable and grateful to the nature of man. *Bacon's Natural Hist.*

AGREABLENESS. *n. f.* [from agreeable.]
1. Consistency with; suitableness to; with the particle *to*.
Pleasant tastes depend not on the things themselves, but their agreeableness to this or that particular palate, wherein there is great variety. *Locke.*

2. The quality of pleasing. It is used in an inferior sense, to mark the production of satisfaction, calm and lasting, but below rapture or admiration.
There will be occasion for largeness of mind and agreeableness of temper. *Collier of Friendships.*
It is very much an image of that author's writing, who has an agreeableness that charms us, without correctness; like a mistress, whose faults we see, but love her with them all. *Pope.*

3. Resemblance; likeness; sometimes with the particle *between*.
This relation is likewise seen in the agreeableness between man and the other parts of the universe; and that in sundry respects. *Grew's Cosmologia Sacra.*

AGREABLY. *adv.* [from agreeable.]
1. Consistently with; in a manner suitable to.
They may look into the affairs of Judea and Jerusalem, agreeably to that which is in the law of the Lord. *1 Esdras, xiii. 12.*

2. Pleasingly.
I did never imagine, that so many excellent rules could be produced to advantageously and agreeably. *Swift.*

AGREED. *participial adj.* [from agree.] Settled by consent.
When they had got known and agreed names, to signify those internal operations of their own minds, they were sufficiently furnished to make known by words all their ideas. *Locke.*

AGREEMENT. *n. f.* [from agree.] Confidence; suitableness.
AGREEMENT. *n. f.* [from agreement, Fr. in law Latin *agreementum*, which Coke would willingly derive from *aggregatio mentium*.]
1. Concord.
What agreement is there between the hyena and the dog? and what peace between the rich and the poor? *Ecclesi, xiii. 18.*

2. Resemblance of one thing to another.
Expansion and duration have this farther agreement, that though they are both considered by us as having parts, yet their parts are not separable one from another. *Locke.*

3. Compact; bargain; conclusion of controversy; stipulation.
And your covenant with death shall be dissannulled, and your agreement with hell shall not stand; when the overflowing scourge shall pass through, then ye shall be trodden down by it. *Isaiah, xxviii. 18.*

AGU

Make an agreement with me by a present; and come out to me, and then eat ye every man of his own vine, and every one of his fig-tree, and drink ye every one the waters of his cistern. *2 Kings, xviii. 31.*

Frog had given his word, that he would meet the above-mentioned company at the Salutation, to talk of this agreement. *Arbutnot's History of John Bull.*

AGRESTICK, or AGRESTICAL. *adj.* [from *agrestis*, Lat.] Having relation to the country; rude; rustic.

AGRICOLA. *n. f.* [from *agricola*, Lat.] Culture of the ground.

AGRICULTURE. *n. f.* [from *agricultura*, Lat.] The art of cultivating the ground; tillage; husbandry.

He strictly adviseth not to begin to sow before the setting of the flars; which notwithstanding, without injury to agriculture, cannot be observed in England. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

That there was tillage bestowed upon the ground, Moles does indeed intimate in general; as also, what sort of tillage that was, is not expressed: I hope to shew, that their agriculture was nothing near so laborious and troublesome, nor did it take up so much time as ours doth. *Woodward's Nat. History.*

The disposition of Ulysses inclined him to war, rather than the more lucrative, but more secure, method of life, by agriculture and husbandry. *Pope's Odyssey, notes.*

AGRIMONY. *n. f.* [from *agrimonia*, Lat.] The name of a plant.

The leaves are rough, hairy, pennated, and grow alternately on the branches; the flower-cup consists of one leaf, which is divided into five segments; the flowers have five or six leaves, and are formed into a long spike, which expand in form of a rose; the fruit is oblong, dry, and prickly, like the burdock; in each of which are contained two kernels.

The species are; 1. The common or medicinal agrimony. 2. The sweet-smelling agrimony. 3. Lesser agrimony, with a white flower.

The first is common in the hedges, in many parts, and is the sort commonly used in medicine. It will grow in almost any soil or situation; and is increased by parting the roots in autumn, or by sowing the seeds soon after they are ripe. *Mill.*

AGROUND. *adv.* [from *aground*.]

1. Stranded; hindered by the ground from passing farther.
With our great ships we durst not approach the coast, we having been all of us aground. *Sir W. Raleigh's Essays.*

Say what you seek, and whether were you bound?

Were you, by stress of weather, cast aground? *Dryden's En.*

2. It is likewise figuratively used, for being hindered in the progress of affairs; as, the negotiators were aground at that objection.

AGUE. *n. f.* [from *ague*, Fr. *acute*.] An intermittent fever, with cold fits succeeded by hot. The cold fit is, in popular language, more particularly called the *ague*, and the hot the fever.

Our castle's strength
Will laugh a siege to scorn. Here let them lie,
Till famine and the *ague* eat them up. *Shakespeare, Macbeth.*

Though
He feels the heats of youth, and colds of age,
Yet neither tempers nor corrects the other;
As if there were an *ague* in his nature,
That still inclines to one extreme. *Denham's Sophy.*

AGUED. *adj.* [from *ague*.] Struck with an *ague*; shivering; chill; cold: a word in little use.

All hurt behind, backs red, and faces pale,
With flight and *agued* fear! mind and charge home. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*

AGUE FIT. *n. f.* [from *ague* and *fit*.] The paroxysm of the *ague*.

This *ague fit* of fear is overblown;

An easy task it is to win our own. *Shakespeare, Richard II.*

AGUE PROOF. *adj.* [from *ague* and *proof*.] Proof against *agues*; able to resist the causes which produce *agues*, without being affected.

When the rain came to wet me once, and the wind to make me chatter; when the thunder would not peace at my bidding; there I found 'em, there I smelt 'em out. Go to, they are not men o' their words; they told me I was every thing: 'tis a lie; I am not *ague proof*. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*

AGUE-TREE. *n. f.* [from *ague* and *tree*.] A name sometimes given to fallacious.

TO AGUISE. *v. a.* [from *a* and *guise*. See *GUISE*.] To dress; to adorn; to deck: a word now not in use.

At other whiles she would devise,
As her fantastick wit did most delight;
Sometimes her head she fondly would *aguisse*
With gaudy garlands, or fresh flowers dight
About her neck, or rings of rushes plight. *Fairy Queen.*

AGUISE. *adj.* [from *ague*.] Having the qualities of an *ague*.

So calm, and so serene, but now,
What means this change on Myra's brow?
Her *aguisse* love now glows and burns,
Then chills and shakes, and the cold fit returns. *Granville.*

AGUISSNESS. *n. f.* [from *aguisse*.] The quality of resembling an *ague*.

AID

AH. *interjection.*
1. A word noting sometimes dislike and censure.

Ab! sinful nation, a people laden with iniquity, a seed of evil doers, children that are corrupters, they have forsaken the Lord. *Isaiah, i. 4.*

2. Sometimes contempt and exultation.

Let them not say in their hearts, *Ab!* so we would have it: let them not say, we have swallowed him up. *Psalms, xxxv. 25.*

3. Sometimes, and most frequently, compassion and complaint.

In youth alone, unhappy mortals live;
But, *ab!* the mighty bliss is fugitive:
Discolour'd sickness, anxious labour come,
And age and death's inexorable doom. *Dryden, Virg. Georg. iii.*

Ab! me! the blooming pride of May,
And that of beauty, are but one:
At morn both flourish bright and gay,
Both fade at evening, pale, and gone. *Prior.*

4. When it is followed by *that*, it expresses vehement desire.

In goodness, as in greatness, they excell;
Ab! that! we loved ourselves but half so well. *Dryden, Juven.*

AHA! AHA! *interjection.* A word intimating triumph and contempt.

They opened their mouth wide against me, and said, *Aha,* *aha!* our eye hath seen it. *Psalms, xxxv. 21.*

AHEAD. *adv.* [from *a* and *head*.]

1. Farther onward than another: a sea term.

And now the mighty Centaur seems to lead,
And now the speedy dolphin gets ahead. *Dryden's En.*

2. Headlong; precipitant: used of men.

It is mightily the fault of parents, guardians, tutors, and governors, that so many men miscarry. They suffer them at first to run ahead, and, when perverse inclinations are advanced into habits, there is no dealing with them: *L'Estrange's Fab.*

AHEIGHT. *adv.* [from *a* and *height*.] Aloft; on high.

But have I fall'n or no? —
— From the dread summit of this chalky bourn!

Look up ahead, the thrill-gorg'd lark so far
Cannot be seen or heard. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*

AHOVAL. *n. f.* The name of a plant.

It hath funnel-shaped flowers of one leaf, divided into several parts at the top; the pointal, which rises from the cup, is fixed, like a nail, to the inner part of the flower, and becomes a pear-shaped fleshy fruit, inclosing a three-cornered nut.

There are two species of this plant abounding on the continent of South America: the first grows to the height of our common cherry-tree; its leaves are three or four inches long, and almost two inches broad; the wood of it flinks most abominably, and the kernel of the nut is a most deadly poison; to expel which, the Indians know no antidote, nor will they use the wood for fuel. The second sort, with an oleander leaf, and a yellow flower, does not grow higher than ten or twelve feet; its fruit is of a beautiful red colour when ripe, and equally poisonous with the former. Both plants abound in every part with a milky juice. *Millar.*

TO AID. *v. a.* [from *aid*, Fr. from *adjuvare*, Lat.] To help; to support; to succour.

Into the lake he leapt, his lord to aid,
(So love the dread of danger doth despise)
And of her catching hold, him strongly flaid
From drowning. *Fairy Queen, b. ii. c. 6.*

Neither shall they give any thing unto them that make war upon them, or aid them with victuals, weapons, money, or ships. *Maccabees, viii. 26.*

By the loud trumpet, which our courage aids,
We learn that found as well as sense persuades. *Rescommon.*

AID. *n. f.* [from *To aid*.]

1. Help; support.

The memory of useful things may receive considerable aid, if they are thrown into verse. *Watts's Improvement of the Mind.*

Your patrimonial stores in peace possess;
Undoubted all your filial claim confests:
Your private right should impious power invade,
The peers of Ithaca would arm in aid. *Pope's Odyssey, b. i.*

2. The person that gives help or support; a helper.

Thou hast said, it is not good that man should be alone;
Let us make unto him an aid, like unto himself. *Genesis, i. 26.*

3. In law.

A subsidy. Aid is also particularly used in matter of pleading, for a petition made in court, for the calling in of help from another, that hath an interest in the cause in question; and is likewise both to give strength to the party that prays in aid of him, and also to avoid a prejudice accruing toward his own right, except it be prevented: as, when a tenant for term of life, courtesy, &c. being impleaded touching his estate, he may pray in aid of him in the reversion; that is, entreat the court, that he may be called in by writ, to allege what he thinks good for the maintenance both of his right and his own. *Cowell.*

AIDANCE. *n. f.* [from *aid*.] Help; support: a word little used.

Of my semblance, meagre, pale, and bloodless,
Being all descended to the lab'ring heart,

AIM

Who, in the conflict that it holds with death,
Attracts the fame for aidance 'gainst the enemy. *Sh. Hen. VI.*

AIDANT. *adj.* [from *aidant*, Fr.] Helping; helpful.

All you unpublish'd virtues of the earth,
Spring with my tears; be aidant and remediate
In the good man's distress. *Shakespeare, King Lear.*

AIDER. *n. f.* [from *aid*.] He that brings aid or help; a helper; an ally.

All along as he went, were punished the adherents and aiders of the late rebels. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

AIDLESS. *adj.* [from *aid* and *less*, an inseparable particle.] Helpless; unsupported; undefended.

Alone he enter'd
The mortal gate o' the city, which he painted
With shunlike destiny: aidless came off,
And, with a sudden re-enforcement, struck
Corioli, like a planet. *Shakespeare, Coriolanus.*

Had met
Already, ere my best speed could prevent,
The aidless innocent lady, his with'd prey. *Milt. Comus.*

AIGULET. *n. f.* [from *aigulet*, Fr.] A point with tags; points of gold at the end of fringes.

Which all above besprinkled was throughout
With golden *aigulets* that glitter'd bright,
Like twinkling stars, and all the skirt about
Was hemm'd with golden fringes. *Fairy Queen, b. ii.*

TO ALL. *v. a.* [from *all*, Sax. to be troubledome.]

1. To pain; to trouble; to give pain.

And the angel of God called to Hagar out of heaven, and said unto her, what aileth thee, Hagar? fear not: for God hath heard the voice of the lad where he is. *Gen. xxi. 17.*

2. It is used, in a sense less determinate, for to affect in any manner; as, something ails me that I cannot sit still; what ails the man that he laughs without reason?

Love smil'd, and thus said, Want join'd to desire is unhappy;
But if he nought do desire, what can Heraclitus ail? *Sidney.*

What ails me, that I cannot lose thy thought!
Command the empress hither to be brought,
I, in her death, shall some diversion find,
And rid my thoughts at once of woman-kind. *Dryden's Tyrannick Love.*

3. To feel pain; to be incommoded.

4. It is remarkable, that this word is never used but with some indefinite term, or the word *nothing*; as, What ails him? What does he ail? He ails something; he ails nothing. Something ails him; nothing ails him. Thus we never say, a fever ails him, or he ails a fever, or use definite terms with this verb.

AIL. *n. f.* [from the verb.] A disease.

Or heal, O Nares, thy obscener ail. *Pope.*

AILMENT. *n. f.* [from *ail*.] Pain; disease.

Little ailments oft attend the fair,
Not decent for a husband's eye or ear. *Granville.*

I am never ill, but I think of your ailments, and repine that they mutually hinder our being together. *Swift's Letters.*

AILING. *participial adj.* [from *To ail*.] Sickly; full of complaints.

TO AIM. *v. a.* [It is derived by Skinner from *ajmer*, to point at; a word which I have not found.]

1. To endeavour to strike with a missile weapon; to direct towards; with the particle *at*.

Am't thou at princes, all amaz'd they said,
The last of games? *Pope's Odyssey.*

2. To point the view, or direct the steps towards any thing; to tend towards; to endeavour to reach or obtain; with *to* formerly, now only with *at*.

Lo, here the world is bliss; so here the end
To which all men do aim, rich to be made,
Such grace now to be happy is before thee laid. *Fairy Q.*

Another kind there is, which although we desire for itself, as health, and virtue, and knowledge, nevertheless they are not the last mark whereat we aim, but have their further end whereunto they are referred. *Hooker, b. i.*

Sworn with applause, and aiming still at more,
He now provokes the sea gods from the shore. *Dryden's En.*

Religion tends to the ease and pleasure, the peace and tranquillity of our minds, which all the wisdom of the world did always aim at, as the utmost felicity of this life. *Tillotson.*

3. To direct the missile weapon; more particularly taken for the act of pointing the weapon by the eye, before its dismissal from the hand.

And proud Ideus, Priam's charioteer,
Who shakes his empty reins, and aims his airy spear. *Dryden.*

4. To guess.

AIM. *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. The direction of a missile weapon.

Acanus, young and eager of his game,
Soon bent his bow, uncertain of his aim;
But the dire fiend the fatal arrow guides,
Which pierc'd his bowels through his parting sides. *Dryden, En. vii. l. 691.*

2. The point to which the thing thrown is directed.

That